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PROGRESS REPORT 134

PENNSYLVANIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FOURTH SERIES

PRELIMINARY REPORT

LEIDY GAS FIELD AND ADJACENT AREAS

CLINTON COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

By

J. R. EBRIGHT AND A. I. INGHAM

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR., *Secretary*

TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY

S. H. CATHCART, *Director*

JANUARY 1951

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PRELIMINARY MAP
GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE
OF

LEIDY GAS FIELD AND ADJACENT AREAS

CLINTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Geology by J.R. Ebright and A.I. Ingham
December 1950

Pennsylvania Geological Survey
4th Series, Preliminary Report 134

Scale

0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000 FEET

INDEX TO WELLS

(See rear of map for detailed well data)

Map No.	Company	Tract and Well No.
CB-1	Pittsburgh Oil and Gas Co.	C. Brooks 1
DC-1	Leidy Prosp. Co.	D. Calhoun 1
DC-2	Leidy Prosp. Co.	D. Calhoun 2
DC-3	Leidy Prosp. Co.	D. Calhoun 3
DC-4	Leidy Prosp. Co.	D. Calhoun 4
ED-1	Appalachian Dev.	E. Calhoun 1
JC-1	G. L. Cabot Inc.	J. D. Calhoun 1
JC-2	G. L. Cabot Inc.	J. D. Calhoun 2
LC-1	D. Calhoun et al.	L. Calhoun 1
WC-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	W. Calhoun 1
AC-1	Keta Gas & Oil Co.	A. Carlson 1
EC-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	E. Connell 1
EC-2	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	E. Connell 2
CC-1	Keta Gas and Oil	C. Cross 1
CC-2	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	C. Cross 1
ED-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	E. Daugherty 1
FD-1	Roeder and White	F. Daugherty 1
HD-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	H. F. Daugherty 1
HF-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	H. E. Finnefrock 1
GF-1	G. L. Cabot Inc.	G. Foley 1
FF-1	Shaw and Smith	F. Foley 1
LG-1	Renovo Gas and Oil	L. Green 1
HMH-1	Mid-Atlantic Oil and Gas	Homewood Hunting Club 1
LJ-1	G. L. Cabot Inc.	L. Jacobus 1
CJ-1	Appalachian Dev.	C. Johnston 1
AK-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	A. Kelly 1
KHC-1	D. Calhoun et al.	Keystone Hunting Club 1
LK-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	L. Kunkle 1
JL-1	G. L. Cabot Inc.	J. J. Leban 1
HL-1	Roeder and White	H. Luty 1
MC-1	Ex Fe Christian	M. Martin 1
JM-1	Hoyley Dev.	J. Mulroy 1
EM-1	Wade	E. S. McCoy 1
VM-1	Roeder and White	V. McCoy 1
FP-1	Hoyley Dev.	F. Pelkey 1
Pa-1-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	State of Pa. 1 Tract 1
Pa-1-2	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	State of Pa. 1 Tract 2
Pa-1-4	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	State of Pa. 1 Tract 4
Pa-1-5	Appalachian Dev.	State of Pa. 1 Tract 5
Pa-2-5	Appalachian Dev.	State of Pa. 2 Tract 5
Pa-3-5	Appalachian Dev.	State of Pa. 3 Tract 5
Pa-1-7	Pipeline Constr. and Drilling	State of Pa. 1 Tract 7
Pa-19-4920	G. L. Cabot Inc.	State of Pa. 19 Warrant 4920
Pa-15-4921	G. L. Cabot Inc.	State of Pa. 15 Warrant 4921
CF-1	Appalachian Dev.	C. Foley 1
HP-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	H. V. Proctor 1
GR-1	G. L. Cabot Inc.	G. Repetto 1
DS-1	D. Calhoun et al.	D. M. Schoonover 1
ES-1	Leighton and Christman	E. Schoonover 1
WSC-1	G. L. Cabot Inc.	W. R. Stahl 1
SS-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	S. Summerson 1
ES-1A	Feltman and Miller	E. Summerson 1
HS-1	Hopkins and Layton	H. Summerson 1
WS-1	Appalachian Dev.	W. Summerson 1
SW-1	Blue Rock Drlg.	A. Wykoff 1
USL-1	Appalachian Dev.	U. S. Lumber Co. 1
AW-1	Appalachian Dev.	A. Wykoff 1
FW-1	G. L. Cabot Inc.	F. Wykoff 1

HAMMERSLEY FORK QUADRANGLE

SHORT RUN QUADRANGLE

HAMMERSLEY FORK QUADRANGLE TAMARACK QUADRANGLE

SHORT RUN QUADRANGLE

WHARTON DOME

PA-19-4920 -4169

PA-15-4921 -4088

East Fork-Wharton Oriskany gas field See Pa. Geol. Surv. Bull. M 30. Axis of Wharton dome as shown is based on recently drilled tests and is the Oriskany trace

The Pocono conglomerate key bed has been removed by erosion in most of Wharton Township shown on this map

W H A R T O N

E U L A L I A

POTTER CO

CAMERON CO

CLINTON CO

KETTLE CREEK SYNCLINE

LEIDY DOME

WELLSBORO ANTICL

E I D Y

Hammersley Fork

Tamarack

Right Fork

Left Fork

Right Branch

Left Branch

Hammersley

Nelson Run

Bell Branch

Green Run

Calhoun Branch

Summerson Branch

John Lock Run

Wykoff Branch

Trout Run

Indian Camp Run

Dougherty Run

Hodgdon Creek

Corey Run

Elm Camp Run

County Line Run

Turtle Run

Hammersley Fork

Hammersley Run

Short Run

McCoy Run

Leidy

CF-1 -5195 2160 E 1465 C

2315 E 1625 C

2410 E 1730 C

2375 E 1850 C

2640 E 1535 C

2430 E 1735 C

2610 E 1930 C

2510 E 1840 C

2350 E 1670 C

2260 E 1550 C

2240 E 1580 C

-5002

-4602

-8022

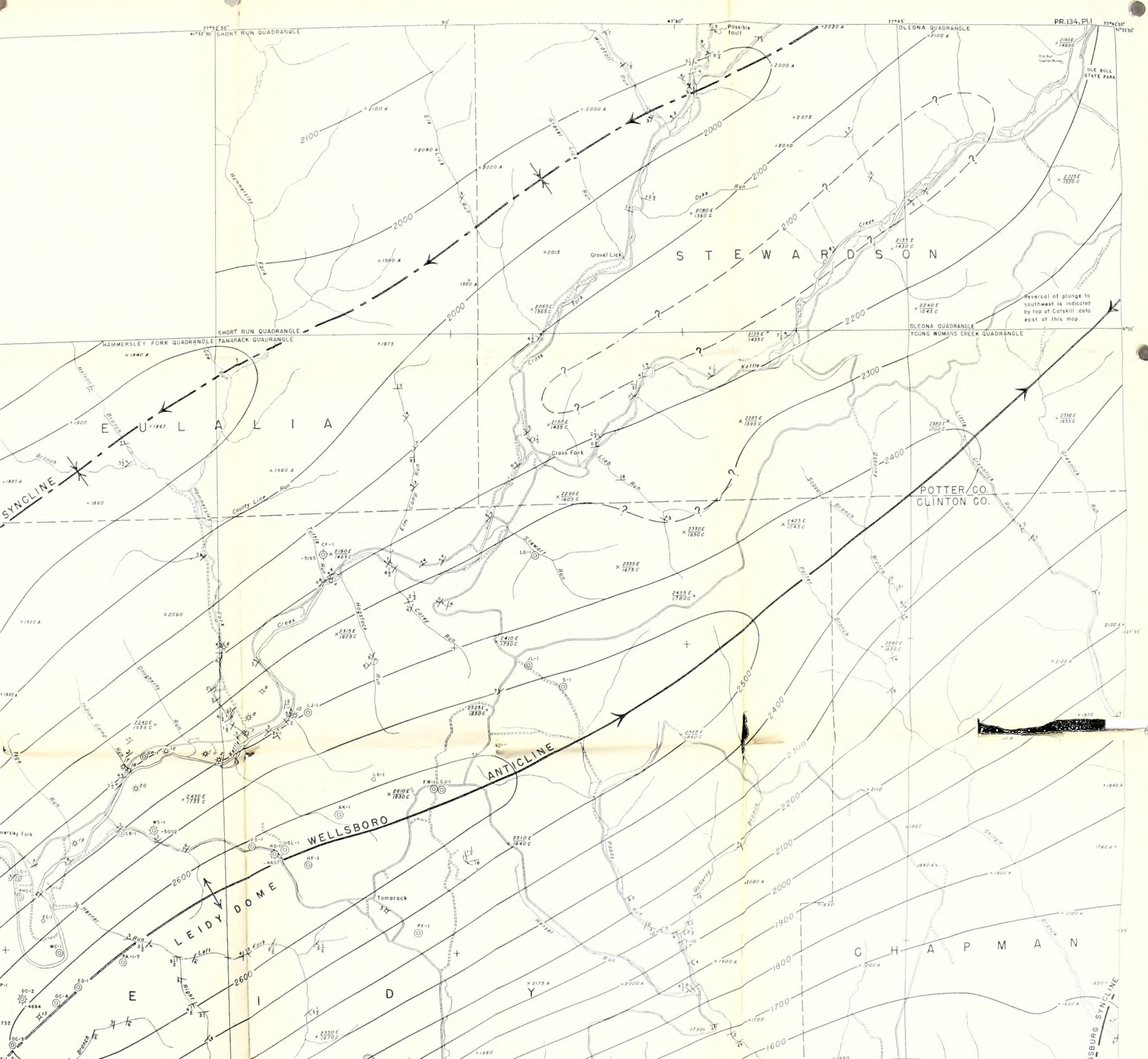
-4941

-4737

-4755

-4732

-4694


77°45' 30"
41°52' 30"
SHORT RUN QUADRANGLE
47'30"
77°45'
OLEONA QUADRANGLE
77°42'30"
41°52'30"
Possible fault
OLE BULL STATE PARK
Windfall Run
Gravel Lick Run
Hammersley Fork
Dyke Run
Gravel Lick
Gravel Lick Creek
Cross Fork
Kettle Creek
STEWARDSON
Reversal of plunge to southwest is indicated by top of Catskill data east of this map.
SHORT RUN QUADRANGLE
OLEONA QUADRANGLE
HAMMERSLEY FORK QUADRANGLE
TAMARACK QUADRANGLE
YOUNG WOMANS CREEK QUADRANGLE
41°50'
EULALIA
SYNCLINE
Hammersley Fork Branch
Elm Camp Run
County Line Run
Cross Fork
Kettle Creek
Little Gravel Lick Run
Second Branch Sinnemahoning Creek
Greenlick Run
POTTER CO.
CLINTON CO.
Tuttle Run
Stewart Run
Hogback Run
Coral Run
Indian Camp Run
Daugherty Run
Hammersley Fork
Sinnemahoning Creek
Porcupine Branch
Spring Run
WELLSBORO ANTICLINE
LEIDY DOME
Tamarack
Hammersley Fork Run
Left Fork
Right Fork
Porcupine Branch
Hemlock Run
Spring Run
CHAPMAN
LEIDY
WELLSBORO SYNCLINE

Pa-1-7	Pipeline Constr. and Drilling	State of Pa. 1 Tract 7
Pa-19-4920	G. L. Cabot Inc.	State of Pa. 19 Warrant 4920
Pa-15-4921	G. L. Cabot Inc.	State of Pa. 15 Warrant 4921
CP-1	Appalachian Dev.	L. Peters 1
MV-1	H. Y. S. Nat. Gas	H. V. Proctor 1
OR-1	G. L. Cabot Inc.	O. Repetto 1
DS-1	D. Calhoun et al.	D. H. Schoonover 1
ES-1	Leighton and Christman	E. Schoonover 1
HRS-1	G. L. Cabot Inc.	H. R. Stahl 1
CS-1	H. Y. S. Nat. Gas	C. Summerson 1
ES-1A	Fairman and Miller	E. Summerson 1
HS-1	Hopkins and Layton	H. Summerson 1
WS-1	Appalachian Dev.	W. Summerson 1
SS-1	Blue Rock Drlg.	Swartz 1
UCL-1	Appalachian Dev.	U. S. Lumber Co. 1
AM-1	Appalachian Dev.	A. Wykoff 1
FW-1	G. L. Cabot Inc.	F. Wykoff 1

LEIDY DOME

WELLSBORO

SYNCLINE

McINTYRE

CLEARFIELD

ANTICLINE

CAMERON CO.
CLINTON CO.

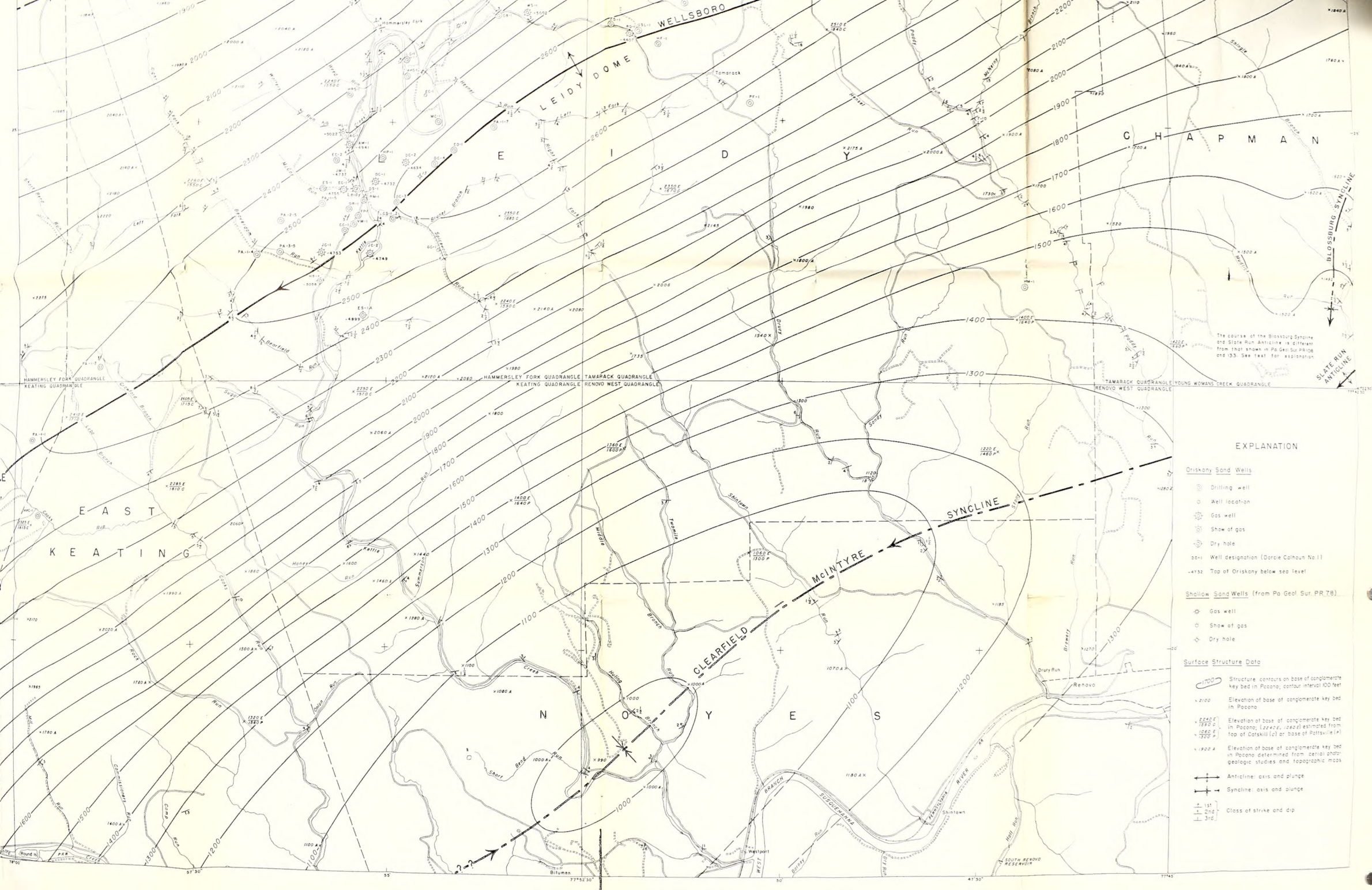
The course of the Wellsboro Anticline as shown here is different from that shown in Pa. Geol. Sur. PR 108 and 133. See text for explanation

HAMMERSLEY FORK QUADRANGLE
KEATING QUADRANGLE
SINNEMAHONING QUADRANGLE
TAMARACK QUADRANGLE
RENOVO WEST QUADRANGLE

G R O V E
E A S T
K E A T I N G

E I D
L E Y
C H
N O Y E S

Hammersley Fork
Tamarack
Renovo
Westport
Bitumen
Round Is.
Sinnemahoning
Bear Run
Left Fork
Right Fork
Beargrass Run
Crawford Branch
Cross Run
Honey Run
Kettle Creek
Summerson Run
Middle Branch
Tangascootack Creek
Dry Run
Hall Run
Susquehanna River
West Branch Susquehanna River
South Renovo Reservoir
P.R.R.
78°00
78°52'30
41°22'30
57'30
55
47'30
50


WELLSBORO
LEIDY DOME
SYNCLINE
McINTYRE
CLEARFIELD
SYNCLINE
BLOSSBURG SYNCLINE
SLATE RUN ANTICLINE
EAST KEATING
LEIDY
CHAPMAN
NOYES
HAMMERSLEY FORK QUADRANGLE
KEATING QUADRANGLE
TAMARACK QUADRANGLE
RENOVO WEST QUADRANGLE
YOUNG WOMANS CREEK QUADRANGLE
Renovo
Bitumen
Westport
Shintown
SOUTH RENOVO RESERVOIR
The course of the Blossburg Syncline and Slate Run Anticline is different from that shown in Pa Geol Sur PR108 and 133. See text for explanation.
EXPLANATION
Oriskany Sand Wells
Drilling well
Well location
Gas well
Show of gas
Dry hole
bc-1 Well designation (Dorcie Calhoun No 1)
-4732 Top of Oriskany below sea level
Shallow Sand Wells (from Pa Geol Sur. PR 78)
Gas well
Show of gas
Dry hole
Surface Structure Data
1700 Structure contours on base of conglomerate key bed in Pocono; contour interval 100 feet
x 2100 Elevation of base of conglomerate key bed in Pocono
x 2240 E / 1250 C; x 1060 E / 1300 P Elevation of base of conglomerate key bed in Pocono; (2240E, 1060E) estimated from top of Catskill (C) or base of Pottsville (P)
x 1900 A Elevation of base of conglomerate key bed in Pocono determined from aerial photogeologic studies and topographic maps
Anticline: axis and plunge
Syncline: axis and plunge
1st, 2nd, 3rd Class of strike and dip

PRELIMINARY REPORT

LEIDY GAS FIELD AND ADJACENT AREAS
CLINTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

by

J. B. KNIGHT and A. I. INGHAM

INTRODUCTION

The major natural gas discovery in Pennsylvania in 1940 was the opening of the Leidy gas field, Leidy Township, Clinton County, Pennsylvania. The discovery well, Leidy Prospecting Company, Dorcas Calhoun No. 1, was completed on January 8, 1940.

The significance of the Leidy field development lies in its geologic location--it has extended Oriskany gas production farther southeastward than it has been found previously in Pennsylvania and has opened a new trend along which additional Oriskany fields may be discovered. Prior to 1941, all commercial Oriskany gas production in north-central Pennsylvania was obtained on the Lamtersville, Harrison, Nelson, and Beartown anticlines. The development of the Leidy Port-Wharton field on the Ravensburg anticline in 1941 brought the Oriskany producing province to the southeast; the Leidy field, on the Wallsboro anticline, is another southeast addition to the Oriskany province.

The location of the Leidy discovery and the high productivity of the wells have served to stimulate leasing and drilling of untested structures in the northern part of the Allegheny Plateau. Numerous prospects are known to exist east and southeast of the Wallsboro anticline; the heavy demand for natural gas together with the attractiveness of the recent Oriskany discoveries will, no doubt, encourage the testing of many of these prospects.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Prior to the discovery of Oriskany gas at Leidy, a shallow Upper Devonian gas field had been developed along Kettle Creek. As early as 1874, some gas was obtained and by 1923, 12 shallow wells had been drilled in the field (Ashburner, 1923, p. 51). Some of these wells are now commercially productive, but several of the Oriskany tests have obtained considerable quantities of gas from the shallow sand (see table).

The Oriskany sand discovery well in the Leidy Field, Dorcas Calhoun No. 1, came in on January 8, 1940 producing an estimated 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, and had a theoretical pressure of 1800 pounds. Gas is obtained at a depth of 5960 feet in the upper one foot of the Oriskany sand.

Development of the field has been fairly rapid and by the end of December 1940, 12 producing wells and 3 dry holes had been completed. In addition to these wells, 11 other tests are drilling or located on the same and adjacent areas. To date the producing area of the field is approximately 1 1/2 miles long and 2 1/2 miles wide.

The Oriskany sand in the various wells is encountered at depths ranging from 5699 to 6533 feet below the surface.

The initial open flow volumes of the producing wells completed thus far have varied from 771,000 cubic feet to about 50,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day; initial reservoir pressures have ranged from 1900 to 2700 pounds.

Three pipe lines -- a 16-inch, an 8-inch, and a 4-inch -- are taking gas out of the field.

GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS

Following discovery of gas in the Oriskany sand in 1930, E. B. Cathcart of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey made a reconnaissance structural investigation (Cathcart, 1936) of the Allegheny Plateau between Belmont County on the west and the Delaware River on the east. The structure of this area was determined by the strike and dip method and special efforts were made to define the domal structures on the anticlines.

Cathcart's study showed the structural trend of the area and in various places it was a refinement and/or addition to the geologic structure as delineated by Pennsylvania's Second Geological Survey of the latter part of the 1800's.

The Karnalaville anticline, on which the East Port-Wharton field is located, was selected for a detailed geologic study in 1940 and the results of this investigation have been published (Enright et al., 1941). A similar project was begun in the Leidy gas field area on the Wallsboro anticline in the summer of 1940. The accompanying map and text are a preliminary report on this study; a more extensive report, now being prepared, will be issued in the near future.

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

The field work in connection with this study was done by J. B. Enright assisted by Harry V. Soure. The project was under the direction of A. I. Ingham.

The geology of the Wallsboro anticline in the area covered by this study was determined by strike and dip measurements, areal distribution of various stratigraphic units, and the tracing of key beds.

As in the last Pennsylvania report (Cathcart et al., 1941), strikes and dip data have been evaluated according to reliability and recorded on the map as first, second, or third class. Criteria used in classifying these measurements include the size of the outcrop, regularity of bedding, completeness of the weight-level areas, and character of bedding.

The writers have found this system of classification extremely helpful in evaluating the relative weight to be placed on measurements, particularly in those areas of structural complexity; moreover, it will enable the reader to judge the evidence on which the structural interpretation is based.

The key horizons whose elevations were determined at various places on the anticline and adjacent synclines have been most useful in delineating the structure. These horizons are (1) the top of the Catskill red beds, and (2) the base of a Pocono conglomerate. The top of the red beds has been placed at the top of the more or less continuous red Upper Devonian section; the overlying strata (Lycoming Lower Carboniferous, Pocono, and Kanes) Some contain some red beds but the predominant sediments in the area are predominantly gray.

The base of the Pocono conglomerate, contour horizon of the accompanying map, can usually be found with little difficulty. Lithologically it is distinctively coarse pebbly to conglomeratic, and often forms a prominent escarpment with accompanying small to very large boulders. This conglomerate frequently stands out in sharp relief on aerial photographs; thorough study of these photos, together with some ground control and the excellent topographic maps available in the area have enabled the authors to pick the base with a considerable degree of accuracy. A more detailed discussion of these studies will be included in the final reports.

Elevations of ground control points have been determined with the altimeter.

EXPLANATION OF MAP

The base for the accompanying structural map was obtained from 7-1/2 minute quadrangle topographic maps issued by the U. S. Geological Survey. The original topographic scale of 1 inch equals 2000 feet is maintained.

The solid black dots on the map represent the wells which were used in the preparation of the structural contours. Various symbols are used to designate the different types of wells. Tentative points designated with the suffix letter "A", such as 1A-A, were determined from aerial photo-topographic map studies. In the areas where the Pocono conglomerate has been removed by erosion, the elevation has been estimated from the top of the Catskill red beds, for example, 1A-A. The top number, (1220ft), is the elevation of the base of the conglomerate estimated from the top of the red beds, shown below the line (1190ft).

Where the suffix "P" is used with the lower elevation, it indicates an elevation on the base of the Potter Hill. In this case the upper number is the elevation of the base of the Pocono conglomerate, estimated from the base of the Potterville.

The map designation of the Oriskany sand wells is denoted by the initials of the property owner and the number of the well on the tract; for example, DC-2 is the index number for the No. 1 well on the Dorcas Calhoun tract. For wells on land owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the designation is, for example, PA-1-D; here the first number is the well number and the second is the tract or warrant, whichever the case may be. Elevations below sea level on the top of the Oriskany sand are shown with each completed well symbol, for example, -4132.

Locations of the shallow sand (Upper Devonian) gas wells are taken from Pennsylvania Geological Survey, Progress Report 73, and the numbers correspond directly with those used in that report.

A small portion of the East Port-Wharton gas field is also shown in the northwestern part of the accompanying map; the Oriskany trace of the Karnalaville Antithetical axis was determined from subsurface data in that area.

The scheme of classifying strike and dip measurements was explained under "Method of Investigation."

STRATIGRAPHY

SURFACE

The strata exposed at the surface in this area include in descending order, the Allegheny group and the Pottsville series of the Pennsylvanian system; the Mauch Chunk series and the Pocono group of the Mississippian system; and the Cowanesque Formation, Catskill red beds and the Chemung facies of the Upper Devonian series.

Pennsylvanian System

Strata of the Pennsylvanian system were not studied in detail but investigations of a reconnaissance nature indicate that the Allegheny group contains sandstones, shales, clays, and several coal beds of commercial value. In descending order, the units of the Pottsville series are tentatively identified as the Homewood sandstone, the Harrar member which contains the Harrar flint clay and coal, and the Connoquenessing sandstone.

Mississippian System

The interval occupied by the Mauch Chunk is almost entirely non-exposed in the area but occasionally a thin bed of red shale or shaly siltstone is found near the top of the section.

The Pocono strata consist of a succession of alternating greenish- and brownish-gray sandstones, siltstones and shales with an occasional thin bed of red shale or siltstone. The upper 200 feet of the Pocono group is a fairly continuous, coarse- to very coarse grained, sandstone, the lower 30 to 40 feet of which is frequently conglomeratic and contains angular to subangular quartz pebbles. This conglomeratic unit is an excellent key bed and it is here is the contour datum of the accompanying map. The writers now believe that in the East Port-Wharton area (Enright, et al., 1941, pp. 6, 38) this conglomeratic sandstone was erroneously correlated as the basal unit of the Pottsville series; more recent and conclusive evidence, however, indicates this conglomeratic sandstone is Mississippian in age and correlative with the Pocono conglomerate key bed of the Leidy area. This will be discussed further in the final report.

Upper Devonian Series

Lithologically the Lycoming formation is very similar to the Pocono except that the Lycoming contains more shale than the Pocono so coarse-grained or pebbly sandstones were observed in the Lycoming.

The Catskill facies consists of alternating sandstones and shales but the dominant color is red with some gray; the rocks are less resistant to erosion than either the Lycoming or Pocono strata. Although both the upper and lower boundaries of the Catskill are somewhat transitional, the base is the most difficult to determine.

Alternating thin beds of fine-grained, greenish-gray sandstones and shales resemble the Lycoming facies in the Leidy area. Red beds are also present but less common less prominent with depth. A few marine fossils have been found in the Chemung.

SUBSURFACE

At the time of writing of this report no stratigraphic studies have been made of any well samples in the Leidy field. Most of the wells start in the Catskill or Chemung and no reasonably deep test goes through the Portage facies of the Upper Devonian; the Tully limestone, Hamilton group, and Onondaga limestone of the Middle Devonian; and the Oriskany sandstone of the Lower Devonian series. Information from driller's logs indicates that the interval between the top of the Tully and the top of the Oriskany varies from 771 to 860 feet, averaging 820 feet.

In the only well which has completely penetrated the Oriskany, the sandstone was found to be about 32 feet thick.

STRUCTURE

The major structural features of the area are the Wallsboro anticline with its structural culmination, the Leidy dome, Kettle Creek syncline, and Clearfield-McIntyre syncline. These structures trend predominantly northeast-southwest, more or less parallel to other folds in this part of the Allegheny Plateau.

The Wallsboro anticline in the Leidy area has a surface closure of almost 200 feet and a width from synecline to synecline, of approximately 2 miles; the fold is asymmetric to the southeast, a characteristic feature of many of the anticlines of the northern Allegheny Plateau. The anticline plunges northeast and southwest away from the Leidy dome, site of the Leidy gas field. Cathcart (1936, p. 12) has pointed out that in the Allegheny Plateau region domes are frequently associated with sharp bends in an anticlinal axis; the Leidy dome has a similar relationship to a bend in the axis of the Wallsboro anticline. In the northeastern part of the area (Stewardson Township, Potter Co.) a shallow structural saddle along the anticlinal axis is indicated by Catskill red bed data.

In length the Wallsboro structure extends many miles to the northeast through Tioga and Bradford Counties into adjacent areas in New York; in Grove Township, Cameron County, the present study (see map) indicates the structure to turn rather sharply in the southeastward. Previous reconnaissance investigations (Cathcart, 1936, Fig. 2) showed the Wallsboro anticline to be continuous with an anticline passing through Gibson, Benezette, and Lawrence Township in Cameron, Elk, and Clearfield Counties, respectively. The authors believe this latter structure to be en echelon north of the Wallsboro anticline; this relationship cannot be shown on the map on account of the lack of control data.

The Chestnut Ridge anticline, the aforementioned rather en echelon with the Chestnut Ridge anticline, the aforementioned rather abrupt deviation of the trend of the Wallsboro anticline to the south-southwest suggests the possibility that Wallsboro is en echelon to, and a continuation of, the Chestnut Ridge structure. Additional geologic work in northern Clearfield and southern Cameron County would be required to check this possibility.

Both the Kettle Creek syncline and Clearfield-McIntyre syncline trend more or less parallel to the Wallsboro anticline; each has closed structural lows within the map area. Dips become very flat toward the synclinal axes, especially in the Clearfield-McIntyre structure. An interesting relationship between the latter structure and the Wallsboro anticline is that a line drawn approximately normal to the general structural trend through the span of the bend in the axis of the Wallsboro anticline, Leidy Township, also passes through the span of a similar bend in the axis of the Clearfield-McIntyre syncline. This relationship may be purely chance, or on the other hand, it may have some genetic significance.

A somewhat anomalous relation is the location of the axis of the anticline in Leidy Township. It is shown here closer to the north flank than to the south flank, which is just the opposite of the relationship normally expected in an asymmetric fold. Evidence for locating the axis is apparent from the map data; the 2-1/2 degree southeast dip on Mercer Run, Leidy Township, is critical in determining the axial position. This strike-dip measurement is rated second class and was re-checked twice; there is always the possibility, of course, that the measured strata were cross-bedded.

A possible fault was observed near the axis of the Kettle Creek syncline in Stewardson Township, Potter County (see map). The beds here are severely fractured but neither a fault plane nor stratigraphic displacement could be determined with certainty. Various steep dips on the northwest flank of the anticline may represent the surface expression of subsurface faulting. Well data on the H. Summerson and E. Summerson tests suggests faulting in the subsurface, the details of which will be more apparent after additional data are obtained.

A closed structural low (2150 foot contour), also in Stewardson Township, Potter County, is suggested although no southeast dips were observed. The Pocono key bed data and spacing of the contours in the area indicate the low to be a possibility.

The termination of two structures--Blossburg syncline and Slate Run anticline--is shown in Chapman Township, Clinton County (southeastern part of map). The location of these structures is different from that previously shown (Cathcart, 1936, fig. 2) but data to the east of the map indicate the syncline turns sharply to the southeast and south; the anticline also deviates in the same direction. Both structures terminate approximately at the head of the south-plunging arrows near the axis of the Clearfield-McIntyre syncline.

Several east to southeast dips in the Tamarack quadrangle, one along a road just northeast of Carey Run, Leidy Township, and the other on the east side of Kettle Creek, Leidy Township, near Oriskany test LJ-1, may indicate a subsidiary high on the northeast flank of the Wallsboro anticline. These two strike-dip measurements, however, were considered poor third-class data and both are in an area where the dip is dominantly northwest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writers wish to express their appreciation to Harry V. Soure of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey staff for his assistance in the collecting of field data for this report. Thanks should also be given to the following companies and individuals for furnishing well samples and location data: Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Mid-Atlantic Oil and Gas Company, New York State Natural Gas Corporation and E. F. Sheridan. Miss Lillian Hearne of the Survey staff did the drafting.

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WELL RECORDS LEIDY GAS FIELD AND ADJACENT AREAS

(Listing is alphabetical by tract name)

Map No.	Company	Tract and Well No.	Township	Quadrangle	Location	Elevation	Tully	Onondaga	Oriskany	Total Depth	Completed	I.O.P. /Days* 1000 Cu. Ft.	Initialpsi Reservoir Pressure	Other Shows
CB-1	Pittsburgh Oil and Gas Co.	C. Brooks 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	2.72 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.									
DC-1	Leidy Prosp. Co.	D. Calhoun 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.95 mi. S 44° 25' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.									
DC-2	Leidy Prosp. Co.	D. Calhoun 2	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.62 mi. S 18° 25' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	938	1240-	5615-	5697-	5862	1-8-50	15,000 Est.	1400	
DC-3	Leidy Prosp. Co.	D. Calhoun 3	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.85 mi. S 13° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1478	1371-1405	6157-	6172-	6172	4-20-50	30,000	1950	
DC-4	Leidy Prosp. Co.	D. Calhoun 4	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.49 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1123	1240-1067							
EC-1	Appalachian Dev.	E. Calhoun 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	2.58 mi. S 44° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.									
JC-1	O. L. Cabot Inc.	J. D. Calhoun 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.82 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1001								
JC-2	O. L. Cabot Inc.	J. D. Calhoun 2	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.58 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1051	1236-1251	5781-5836	5834-	5864	3-1-50	8,160	1400	
LC-1	D. Calhoun et al.	L. Calhoun 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	2.11 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	861	1033-1052	5536-	5569-5619	5687	12-1-50	270	1675	
MC-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	M. Calhoun 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.92 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	931								
AC-1	Keta Gas & Oil Co.	A. Caplan 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.72 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	974								Gas at 675, 820 & Gas at 1230,1245,1265
EC-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	E. Connell 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.72 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	923								
EC-2	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	E. Connell 2	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.92 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	940	1081-1099	5671-	5695-	5687	12-11-50	13,500	1700	
CC-1	Keta Gas and Oil	C. Cross 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.60 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1192								
DC-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	D. Cross 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.98 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	976	1772-							
HD-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	H. Daugherty 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.61 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1109								
FT-1	Roeder and White	F. Daugherty 1	Leidy	Tamarack	1.92 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1042								
HD-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	H. F. Daugherty 1	Leidy	Tamarack	1.3 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1095								
HT-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	H. F. Fingerhood 1	Leidy	Tamarack	1.68 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1073	1773-	6066-	6084-	6084	8-3-50	50,000	1100	
CF-1	O. L. Cabot Inc.	C. Foley 1	Leidy	Tamarack	1.35 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1136								
FF-1	Shaw and Smith	F. Foley 1	Leidy	Tamarack	1.52 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1138	1677-	6032-	6053-	6052	12-6-50	300 M Gas in 1 hr. D & A		
LC-1	Amoco Gas and Oil	L. Green 1	Leidy	Tamarack	.77 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1660								
MC-1	Mid-Atlantic Oil and Gas	Homewood Hunting Club 1	East Keating	Keating Tamarack	1.39 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1519								
LJ-1	O. L. Cabot Inc.	L. Jacobus 1	Leidy	Tamarack	1.7 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.									
CJ-1	Appalachian Dev.	C. Johnston 1	Leidy	Tamarack	.55 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1297								Gas at 830
AK-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	A. Kelly 1	Leidy	Tamarack	1.35 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1758								
KHC-1	D. Calhoun et al.	Keystone Hunting Club 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.58 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1650								100 M Gas at 1130
LJ-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	L. Lemle 1	Leidy	Tamarack	2.01 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	913								
JL-1	O. L. Cabot Inc.	J. J. Loban 1	Leidy	Tamarack	2.23 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1672								
ML-1	Roeder and White	M. Luby 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.18 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.									
HM-1	E. F. Sheridan	H. Martin 1	Leidy	Tamarack	1.61 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	902	1713-	5904-5935	5935-	5935	8-15-50	3,080	3050	
JM-1	Hopley Dev.	J. McCoy 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	2.07 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1767								
WM-1	Vade	W. B. McCoy 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.91 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	978	1453-	6660-	6676-	6677	2-24-50	16,530	3015	
WM-1	Roeder and White	W. McCoy 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.15 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	873	1251-1268	5568-						
FP-1	Hopley Dev.	F. Pelley 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.03 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	863								
Pa-1-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	State of Pa. 1 Tract 1	Grove	Keating	.33 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	867	1734-1754	5550-						
Pa-1-2	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	State of Pa. 1 Tract 2	East Keating	Hammersley Fork	1.96 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1770								
Pa-1-4	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	State of Pa. 1 Tract 4	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.24 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1410								
Pa-1-5	Appalachian Dev.	State of Pa. 1 Tract 5	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.47 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1042								
Pa-2-5	Appalachian Dev.	State of Pa. 2 Tract 5	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.75 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1295								
Pa-3-5	Appalachian Dev.	State of Pa. 3 Tract 5	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.13 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1026								
			Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.43 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.									
			Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.19 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	927								
WJ-1 (4770)	O. L. Cabot Inc.	State of Pa. 1B Warrant 4770	Wharton	Hammersley Fork	.78 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	2253	5711-	6430-	6473-	6476	7-11-50	1,830 with 2M D & A	1000	
Pa-15-4771	O. L. Cabot Inc.	State of Pa. 15 Warrant 4771	Wharton	Hammersley Fork	1.71 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	2240	5725-	6456-	6495	6496	12-16-49	21,600	2100	130 M Gas at 490
CP-1	Appalachian Dev.	C. Peters 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.99 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	980								
HP-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	H. F. Proctor 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.77 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1120	1598-1614	5818-	5849-	5901	12-15-50	13,500	1950	
GR-1	O. L. Cabot Inc.	G. Repetto 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.77 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1136		5736-5752	5812-	5813	12-13-50	30,000	3600	
DS-1	D. Calhoun et al.	D. M. Schoonover 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.76 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	918								
ES-1	Leighton and Christmas	E. Schoonover 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.75 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1007								
HSC-1	O. L. Cabot Inc.	H. B. Stahl 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	2.56 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1266								
CS-1	N. Y. S. Nat. Gas	C. Summerson 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.08 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	936								
ES-1A	Fairman and Miller	E. Summerson 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	1.11 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	935	1262-	5812-	5813-5825	5884	10-3-50	300' of GW in 1 day; 1 M D & A; GW too much to bail; D & A		
HS-1	Hopkins and Layton	H. Summerson 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.77 mi. S 14° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	904	1282-1318	5712-	5748-	5962	11-2-50			50 M Gas at 820
WS-1	Appalachian Dev.	W. Summerson 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.62 mi. S 27° 25' W of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1293	1697-	6281-	6294-	6305	1-27-50	4,100		
SW-1	Blue Rock Drlg.	Swarts 1	Leidy	Tamarack	1.15 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1594								
UL-1	Appalachian Dev.	U. S. Lumber Co. 1	Leidy	Tamarack	1.8 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1051								
AW-1	Appalachian Dev.	A. Wykoff 1	Leidy	Hammersley Fork	.92 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	860	1206-	5785-	5810-	5816	11-7-50	2,000	2150	
FW-1	O. L. Cabot Inc.	F. Wykoff 1	Leidy	Tamarack	1.24 mi. S 11° 27' 30" E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.	1743	1748-1760							
			Leidy	Tamarack	.71 mi. W 27° 55' E of Leidy Sand, Fa. Geol. Survey, 4th series, P. R. 100.									

Map No.	Company	Tract and Well No.	Township	Quadrangle	Location	Elevation	Tully	Onondaga	Oriskany	Total Depth	Completed	I.O.P. /Days* 1000 Cu. Ft.	Initialpsi Reservoir Pressure	Other Shows

*I.O.P.--Initial open flow

**Pressure in pounds per square inch